

September 7, 1821.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The Fast Sailing Coppered Schooner

F O X,

D. CHAYTOR, Master.

For any particulars please apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting-House of GEORGE CURIEL.

The Public are cautioned not to credit the crew of said schooner, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

B. MANN, Master.

Will sail in about three weeks. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG

ONSLO,

M. COLLINS, Master.

Will sail in the course of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR SALE,

A Public Vendue, on Friday the 14th inst. at the Store of the Subscriber, a SMALL PLANTATION, situated on the Hill of Altens, with a handsome Pleasure house standing thereon, in good repair. There is a Well of good Water on the premises, and Pasturage for 200 Goats. The premises may be seen any time previous to the day of sale, and the terms made known by applying to

A. DENEZA.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

1. golet Satorra, Schonewolff, Sp kust
- Rooseboom, Luydens, Spaansche kust
- Bermudian, Porrier, Jamaika
- Fox, Chaytor, Baltimore
- Bark Altgracia, Van Starekenborgh, Aruba
- brik Maryland, Bucking, Baltimore
4. — Macdonough, Augur, New York
6. golet John, Brown, Newburyport
- bark Phoenix, Louth, Philadelphia
6. golet Louise, Molero, Spaansche kust
- Carolina, Hanzen, ditto
7. — Vistal, Ireland, New York
- brik Hope, Mann, Boston
- golet Dorothea, Debrot, Puerto Cabello
- brik Eliza, Waring, New York
- Onsto, Collins, Boston

UITGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

1. bark Helena, Eltino, Coro
- brik Dove, Johnson, Alexandria
- golet Cornelia, Möller, St. Thomas
3. — Drie Zusters, Peron, Spaansche kust
- El Carmen, Ferrer, ditto
- La Louise, Pressac, La Guayra
4. — Alexandria, Coolman, Aruba
5. — Jacobs, Craane, Spaansche kust

Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, kapitein De Quartel, vertrok op Zaterdag naar Puerto Cabello, met twee vaartuigen behoorende tot deze haven, onder haar konvooi.

Wij berigten in onze laatste dat het vaartuig, hetwelke vuurde op de Merkuur verondersteld werd een Spaansche kaper te zyn, doch naderhand hebben wij vernomen, dat men niet met zekerheid weet aan welke natie dat zy toebehoort, het was te donker toen de ontmoeting plaats greep.

De Spaansche kaper Conejo, en de fletcher, welke hier eenige dagen in de haven lagen, gingen op Maandag morgen onder zeil.

Door de Bermudiaan ontvingen wij Jamaika nieuwspapieren tot den 14den laatstleden, bevattende Londensche datums tot den 7den Julij, uit dewelke wij eenige weinige artikelen van belang genomen hebben.

De vaartuigen welke laatst van deze haven zeilden onder konvooi der Spaansche ketch Hyena, kwamen in de haven van Port Royal, Jamaika, op den 3den Augustus, van waar zy de reis vervolgden op den 5ten dezer maand, zoo men verondersteld naar Caribagens. Het schijnt niet dat deze expeditie eenige versterking te Jamaika ontvangen heeft van de Havana, zoo wij hier verwacht hebben, dat dit het geval zoude zyn.

Berigten van St. Helena zyn in Enge-

land ontvangen, bevestigende den dood van Bonaparte, en het schijnt dat zyn ligchaam naar Europa zal gebragt worden om de lykplegtigheden te vieren. Deze tyding had eenen gunstigen invloed op de fondsen, en veroorzaakte eene ryzig van een half percent; en men veronderstelde, dat zoo dra den dood van den ex-keizer te Parys zou bekend zyn, dit eene groote ryzig in de Fransche effecten zou bewerken.

OVERLEDEN—In den nacht van Vrydag den 31sten II. aan eene koorts welke met eene onafgebroken hevigheid voortduerde gedurende negen dagen, de Heer Johannes Hueck, in het 18de jaar zyns levens; deszelfs vroegtijdige dood, wordt uithoofde zyner veel belovende hoedanigheden, door zyne bloedverwanten en vrienden zeer betreurd.

Uit de Caracas Courant.

REPUBLIEK VAN COLUMBIA.

Installatie van het eerste algemeene Congres van de Republiek van Columbia.

In de stad Rosario de Cucuta, op den 6den dag van de maand Mei, in het jaar onzes Heeren een duizend acht honderd en een en twintig, begaven de 57 gedeputeerden die in deze stad tegenwoordig waren, behalven het getal die verkozen was door de 13 provincien, zich naar de residentie van Z. E. den vice president van de republiek van Columbia ad-intu generaal Antonio Nariño, ten einde het algemeene congres van Columbia te installeren, hetwelke aanbevoelen was door de grondwet van den 17den December 1819; en niettegenstaande het verzuim van eenige gedeputeerden, om op te maken de twee derden van het groote getal vereischt door de schikking, bepaald tot de byeenkomst van den 20sten January 1820, zoo als Z. E. de vice president deze zwaarigheid voorgezien en uit den weg geruimd heeft, door middel van een besluit op den 1sten dezer, aanbevelende dat het aanstellen van het algemeene congres onder de tegenwoordigen omstandigheden plaats zal nemen, met het getal van 57 gedeputeerden, zynde de meerderheid van 95, afgevaardigd door de 19 provincien, en eenigzins minder dan de twee derden vereischt als boven. De plegtigheid heeft op de volgende wyze plaats genomen:—

Z. E. de vice-president, vergezeld door de ministers voor de binnen en buitenlandsche departementen, die gelykelyk bezielde waren met den geest van de vertegenwoordigers, benoemd door de provincien van Carthegena en Guayana, en ook door de gedeputeerden, begaven zich naar de niterate plegtigheid verrigt werd. Na dat deze godsdienstige ceremonie gedaan was, begaven de leden zich naar het huis hetwelke uitgekozen was voor de byeenkomst van het congres, alwaar Z. E. de president zyn zetel nam, onder de nationale banier.

De gedeputeerden beoorlyk gezeten zynde, hield Z. E. eene redevoering ter eere van die gelegenheid, en besloot met te vragen of zy met het aanstellen van het congres zouden voortgaan; hierop gaven zy hunne toestemming, en de vice-president zeide: "Het algemeene congres van Columbia is wettiglyk aangesteld: aan hetzelfde behoort de nationale opperheerschappy." "Lang leve de Republiek en het Congres" weergalmdo door het geheele huis, door een talloze zamenloop van aanschouwers met geestdrift bezielde over deze achtbare plegtigheid. Hierop werd de eed door alle de afgezanten van het volk afgelegd.

De vice president stelde voor, het benoemen van een' president en een' vice-president van het congres; en Sr. Felix Restrepo werd door eene meerderheid van stemmen tot den eersten benoemd, en Sr. Fernando Peñaiver tot den laatsten. Z. E. geleidde den Heer Restrepo tot de zitplaats van den president, en verwyderde zich vervolgens na ontvangen te hebben de dankbetuigingen van den nieuw benoemden president aan het congres, voor zyne benoeming dewelke zeide dat hy veel meer op de wysheid van het congres der gedeputeerden vertrouwd, dan op zyne eigene, in deze gewigtige zaak.

Na eene geringe woordwisseling, of er een of twee secretarissen benoemd zouden worden, en of zy afhankelijk of onafhankelijk van het ligchaam van het congres zouden zyn, werd besloten, dat twee secretarissen provisioneel benoemd zouden worden, het zy uit de leden van het congres, of uit anderen: en de Heeren Francisco Soto en Miguel Santamaria werden door eene meerderheid aangesteld, en zy namen hunne zitplaatsen als zoodanige; hierop werd dit regtsbesluit van aanstelling beoorlyk besloten, en geteekend door Z. E. den vice-president en alle de leden, tegengeeteekend door de twee ministers voor de binnen en buitenlandsche departementen.

ANTONIO NARIÑO.

(Hier volgen de handteekeningen der leden van het congres.)
Paleis van het Vice-Presidentchap, Bogata den 19den Mei 1821.

Ontvangen: na dat de bovenstaande plegtig afgekondigd waren, en geplaatst in eene buiten gewone Courant.

F. P. SANTANDER,
ESTANISLAO VERGARA,
Algemeene Secretarissen.

Eerste Algemeene Congres in Columbia.

Aan het gansche volk en troepen, beide ter zee en ter land van de Republiek.

Columbianen!—Uwe vertegenwoordigers ver-

gaderd in dit eerste algemeene congres, hebben de eer U aftekondigen, dat gy van heden af een nieuw tydvak rekent, terwyl uwe wenschen op het punt staan om verwezenlykt te worden, uwe opofferingen vergeld, en de uitzigten in uwe toekomstig geluk voor eenwig verzekerd. Uwe medeburgers aan wie gy het souvereine wettelyke gezag toevertrouwd hebt, terwyl zy de hooge eer naar waarde schatten, met dewelke gy hen onderscheiden hebt, zyn niet minder gevoelig over het verband gewigt van verantwoordelykheid, aan dewelke zy onderworpen zyn door het vertrouwen dat gy op hen gesteld hebt.

Na elf jaren van onnoemelyke rampen en tegenspoeden die ons land in tweeën gescheurd hebben, die de banden van maatschappelyke orde verbroek hebben, die de wetenschappen der vrede verbaanen hebben, om de oeffening der wapens in te voeren, en die de bron van algemeene en byzondere welvaart gestopt hebben, zouden uwe vertegenwoordigers gewanhoopt hebben van ooit de pligt van hun hoog vertrouwen voldaan te hebben, ware hun vertrouwen niet bepaald op de neiging van een volk dat waardig is vry te zyn, en byzonderlyk op de hulp van die voorzienigheid dewelke genoeg scheidt, om menschen gelukkig te maken. Aangedaan met deze gevoelens by het begin van hunne taak, vervolgden zy met het overzien van de grondwet dewelke bestaat, om de bestemming van deze opkomende maatschappy vast te stellen; en na diepe en onpartydige woordwisselingen, hebben de vertegenwoordigers van het voormalige kapitein generaalchap van Venezuela en onder koningryk van Nieuw Grenada, vergaderd in eenen algemeenen byeenkomst op den 4den Juny laatstleden, bekrachtigd de vereeniging der beide volkeren in een ligchaam en tot eene natie, die een eene republiek uitmaakt, onder het indrukkelijke besluit, dat derzelve gouvernement een volksvertegenwoordiging zal zyn.

De plegtige verklaring van den algemeenen wil, afgekondigd door uwe wettige vertegenwoordigers, schildert voor uwe oogen, Columbianen! eene opkomende republiek op een onmetelyk bestek lands, gezegend met de kostelykste giften van eene weldadige voorzienigheid, bevoeld door menschen die den dood boven eene schandelyke slaverny verkozen hebben, geheiligd door den martel dood van deszelfs wyzen, en geerd met het bloed van deszelfs helden. Zoodanig is Columbianen! het land dat gy gewonnen hebt, ter beloning van uwe volharding, uwe deugden, en uw lyden. Zoodanig is de natie wier bestaan is aanbevoelen geworden aan het gunstige lot van dezen dag, en welke spoedig zal voortgaan opteklimmen langs den trap van heerlijkheid en voorspoed, welke nog onvoorzien is door de menschelyke wysheid. Door zich zelven sterk en eerbiediglyk aan de natie te verbinden, en te verklaren, dat de natie op het punt staat in vriendelyke verbanden te treden, en door de oceanen met de ryke voortbrangselen van haren grond over te kruisen, zal zy meer en meer gevreesd worden, door die met haar durven twisten, over de regten aan haar gegeven door den opper grondlegger van alle maatschappyen.

Uwe vertegenwoordigers haasten zich met alle pogingen van hunne kennis, yver, en vaderlandsliefde, om U op te dragen de gevolgen van zulk eene gelukkige vereeniging. Een gouvernement wiens wettig en uitvoerend gezag zal uitgeoeffend worden door burgers die zy zelven tydelijk sult benoemen; een beoorlyk afdeeling van het land; de spoedigste administratie van de gerechtigheid; individuele veiligheid; zuinigheid in de uitgaven bevoelen door uwe vertegenwoordigers; eene geheiligde voldoening van de verplichtingen gesloten met algemeen vertrouwen; de vryheid van de drukpers, welke verkondigt en verzekert den geest van vryheid. Zoodanig zyn in het de inrigtingen onafscheidbaar van onze opkomende republiek, en wier vaststelling berust in het algemeene congres.

En gy! waardige beschermers van Columbia, die talloze gevaren en grievende ongemakken hebt ondergaan, versterkt U slechts in het onveranderlyke besluit om de vryheid van uw land op de basis van onafhankelykheid vast te stellen. Gy, die door eenen aaneengesekelden reeks van overwinningen hetzelfde hebt gezegd met dezen dag van heerlijkheid en vreugde, deemt in den naam van uwe medeburgers aan, al het geen het tederate en nadrukkelyke is; de nationale dankbaarheid. Het algemeene congres van Columbia, als een werk uwer handen, gebruikt deze gelegenheid om deszelfs openhartige zegenwensch aan te bieden aan alle troepen van de republiek, aan alle derzelve officieren van alle rangen, en nog meer aan die dappere opperhoofden, wier geest, wysheid en standvastigheid in de jammerlyke tydvakken om de vryheid te verkrygen, derzelve heilige zaak met kloekmoedige daden beschermd hebben, tot dat de overwinning behaald is door het verdryven der vyanden. Het congres in het midden der uitstortingen van deszelfs gevoelens, geeft eene schitterende plaats aan den bevryder die U met zoo veel glorie naar het slagveld geleid heeft; en wier uitstekende diensten en onvermoeide volharding gedurende den tyd van uw twist zyn kruin bedekt hebben met onverwelkbare zegetekens tot onze eeuwige erkentenis.

Soldaten!—Vervolgt uwe triomfen, tot dat gy de overgeblevene vyanden die uwen grond nog verwoesten weggedreven hebt, ten einde gy naar uwe stille woningen terug keren kunt, in de aangename herdenking uwer glorie en de zegeningen van een volk, hetwelke gy uit onderdraking verlost hebt; het congres aanbevoelt het als eene volstrekte pligt om middelen te verschaffen, om uwe ontbeeringen voor het tegenwoordige en het toekomstige uit den weg te ruimen, en om uwe belooningen die gy de na-

tionale gerechtigheid verschuldigd zyt, te verschaffen.

En gy! volk van Columbia, die nog onder het juk van een gouvernement zucht, hetwelke U niet toebehoort; gy zult niet vergeten worden door het congres, niets wekt deszelfs gevoelens van medelyden meer op, dan uw bitter noodlot. Maar hebt moed en verwacht uwe makkers die een wreedzaam leven verzakende, U reeds na deren met overwinnende kranzen, om tot U uit te rekken de armen van broederlyke liefde, en U te zegenen met het oogenblik van uwe vereniging in het hart der republiek. Werkt mede aan uwe zyde om den gedenkwaardigen dag te verhaasten, wanneer alle kinderen van Columbia met een geest zullen vereenigd worden onder een zuiver volksvertegenwoordigend gouvernement, onafscheidelyk gehecht aan de geheiligde beginsels van het Republikeinse gevoelens, hetwelke wy afgekondigd hebben, om door slaven van de wetten zynde, vry te zyn.

Gegeven in het Paleis van het Algemeene Congres van Columbia, in de Villa del Rosario de Cucuta, den 6den Juny 1821.

FERNANDO PENALVER, President.
MIGUEL SANTA MARIA,
FRANCISCO SOTO,
Gedeputeerden Secretarissen.

JAMAÏKA.

Den 9den Aug.—Met de Esperanza, (welke op Maandag avond van Porto Bello aankam, hebben wy berigten van Panama ontvangen van den 20sten der verledene maand, betrekkinge den oorlog in Peru. Het schynt dat men tyding had ontvangen met de schoener Guadeloupe, met tien dagen reis van Payata, (de laatste plaats is omtrent tien dagen vaart van Lima gelegen,) dewelke van veel aanbelyng zyn.

De Chiliaansche kommandant San Martin, hebbende eene garnizoen van 900 invalieden nagelaten, scheepde zich in met 4000 man te Quacho, en landde te Chorillos, eene plaats gelegen omtrent 2 uren van Lima.

De koninglyke armée viel terstond de troepen van San Martin met groote dapperheid aan, en versloeg hen met groot verlies, meer dan 1600 van de Chiliaansche troepen bleven dood op het slagveld. San Martin en zyn troepen, begunstigd zynde door de aannadering des nachts, vlugten met groote haast aan boord der schepen van dewelke zy aan land gekomen waren. Hunne bestemming was niet bekend, maar men dacht dat zy naar Chili terug gegaan waren, zoo dat de zaak der koningsgezinden zeer gunstig in die gewesten is, en wy vertrouwen dat de handel dezer stad, dewelke zedert lang gestoord werd door de vorige omstandigheden van zeken in de Zuid Zee zal herstellen. De gouverneur van Truzillo, de marquis de Torrelagie, heeft zoo men zegt verklaard, om zich in staat van verdediging te stellen; men heeft echter eene divisie troepen tegen hem uit Lima gezonden. De kapitein van een Britsch vaartuig, besteed tot de walvischvangst, hetwelke Payta aangedaan had, kwam aan kort voor het vertrek van de Guadeloupe, en berigt dat hy eene Spaansche oorlogsbrik gepraaid heeft, die in gezelschap van een Spaarsch linieschip, en een fregat gezeld had, welke bestemd waren naar Callao.

De inwoners van Guayaquil zyn onlangs overstelpt geworden met de grootste bezwaren, ten gevolge van de aankomst van eene expeditie uit Choco, en de zware contributie die op hen gelegd zyn door deze expeditieaire troepen.

De Esperanza was op hare reis aangehouden door een der kruizers van commodore Aury, de kapitein heeft derzelver register geïndosseerd in den name van de republiek van Columbia, verzekerende ter zelve tyd aan den kapitein van de Esperanza, dat indien dezelve eenige communicatie houdt met plaatsen bezet door de koningsgezinden, zal het uitslag hiervan zyn de verbernt verklaring van het vaartuig en de lading.

LONDEN.

DEN 4DEN JULY.

DOOD VAN BONAPARTE.

St. Helena, 7den Mei.—Bonaparte overleed op Zaterdag den 5den ten zes uren des nadenmiddags, na eene ziekte van zes weken; slechts de laatste veertien dagen werd zyne ziekte geacht gevaarlyk te zyn. Het ligchaam is geopend geworden, en de ziekte werd hevestigd een kanker in de maag te zyn, met eene groote verzwering.

Hy lag zedert gister nadenmiddag op een parade bed, de admiraal, de gouverneur, en de hoofden der departementen hebben het lijk gezien.

Gedurende de eerste vier weken zyn zyne ziekte scheen dezelve niet gevaarlyk te zyn, schoon het bleek dat hy zelve hewust was, dat het een noodlottig einde zoude nemen. Zedert de laatste twee weken wisten zyne arts'n dat hy niet zoude herstellen. Men zegt dat hy tot vyf a zes uren voor zynen dood, zyne zaken en papieren besteld heeft, en behield het gebruik zynen zinnen tot dat oogenblik. Hy wenschte geopend te worden, op dat zyn zoon wegens den aard zynen ziekte zoude berigt worden. Het ligchaam werd door zyn eigen chirurgyn geopend. Wy vernemen dat hy een uiterste wil gemaakt heeft, welke met zyne andere papieren zyn verzonden geworden, of zullen voorzeker hier verzonden worden.

De depechen waren door kapitein Crokat van het 20ste regiment gebragt. Zy zyn terstond aan alle de ministers en ambassadeurs bekend gemaakt, door wien gelyk wy vernemen, kou-

riers afgevaardigd zyn geworden naar bunne verschillende haven.

LIMA.—Deze stad is de hoofdstad van Peru in Zuid Amerika. Deze werd in 1535 door Francis Pizarro ontdekt, en is gelegen in een aangename en vruchtbare vallei. Derzelver ligging is eene der vorstelykste die men zich zoude kunnen verbeelden, want dezelve ligt in het midden van het dal, en strekt derzelver gebied uit over het geheele. Zy is de zetel van een astbischop, en heeft in zyn verleden verbeeld by zyn vele kloosters, die nu allen, beide kloosterlyke of seculiere, met kapellen zyn groot, gedeeftlyk van steen opgebouwd, en met schilderstukken en andere decoratien van groote waarde versierd. De rykdommen en pracht van deze stad, voornamelyk op plegtige feestdagen, zyn verbernd. De altaren van den grond af tot aan de randen der schilderwerken, zyn bedekt met massief zilver, gewerkt in verscheidene figuren van versiersels. De muren der kerken zyn tevens met flaveel behangen, of met tapyten van gelyke waarde, versierd met gouden en zilveren franjes, waarvoor in Engeland, aanmerkeelyk duur betaald worden; en op deze zyn kostelyke stukken goud en zilver, in verscheidene figuren. Zoo de oogen zich van de pilaren, muren, en verhemelte, naar het lagere gedeelte van de kerk wendt, is het even schitterend, met de glinsterende voorwerpen, die zich zelve van alle kanten verroegen, waar onder zyn, kandelaars van massief zilver, zes a zeven voeten lang, in twee rymen langs de buik van de kerk, van verheven gemaakte tafels van hetzelfde metaal, waarop kleinere kandelaars staan; en in de tusschenruimte tusschen dezelve, staan voetstukken met beelden van engelen. Kort om, de geheele kerk is overdekt met goud en zilverwerk, of iets van gelyke waarde, zoo dat de Godsdienst in deze kerken met bedenkelyke pracht gehouden wordt, en de versiersels zelfs van gemeene dagen, met betrekking aan derzelver hoeveelheid en rykdom, overtreffen verre die, welke vele steden in Europa zich beroemen op de buitengewoonste gelegeneden.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, Capt. De Quartel, proceeded on Saturday for Puerto Cabello, with two vessels belonging to this port under her convoy.

We stated in our last that the vessel which fired at the Mercury was "supposed to be a Spanish privateer," but we have since learnt that it was not ascertained to what nation she belonged, as it was dark when the affair took place.

The Spanish privateer Conejo, and the fletcher, which had been lying in this harbour for several days, sailed on Monday morning.

The schooner Dorothea arrived yesterday from Puerto Cabello, but brings no news. It would seem that no occurrences of moment had taken place in that quarter since the date of our last advice. The same inactivity as heretofore still prevailed. Generals La Torre and Morales remained in Puerto Cabello.

By the many arrivals from the United States during the present week, which have all had extreme long passages, occasioned by calms and squally weather, we received papers to the 11th ultimo, but on a careful perusal of their contents we found but little of a novel nature in them that could interest our readers.

By the Bermudian we received Jamaica papers to the 14th ult. containing London dates to the 7th of July, from which we have taken a few articles of intelligence.

The vessels which lately sailed from this port, under convoy of the Spanish ketch Hyena, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 2d August, where they continued till the 8th of that month, when they proceeded, as is stated, for Carthage. It does not appear that any reinforcement joined the expedition at Jamaica from the Havana, as we were led to believe here, previous to its sailing, would be the case.

Accounts from St. Helena had reached England, confirming the report of the death of Bonaparte, and it appears that his body is to be carried to Europe to establish the fact of his demise. This intelligence had a favorable effect on the funds, and caused a rise of one-half per cent; and it was supposed that when the death of the ex-emperor was known in Paris, a rapid and great rise would take place in French stock.

In England the public attention is almost entirely engrossed by the approaching coronation, which is fixed for the 19th July.

A memorial to the queen had been presented to the home secretary, lord Sidmouth, demanding her coronation along with the king as a matter of right, and claiming the immediate appointment of commissioners to consider the claims of the persons who are entitled to attend upon her on that occasion. Her majesty had signified that she expected an immediate answer.

Another account says, the queen wrote to lord Liverpool for permission to attend the coronation; and that she has since received an answer, that there could be no objection to her attending as a private individual, and that a private box is fitting up in the abbey.

Letters have been received in London from Valparaiso of 1st March, which communicate some important news respecting the naval and military operations of the forces of the patriots. They state that lord Cochrane had given up the blockade of Callao, in consequence of the appearance of the Preuba and Venganza, Spanish vessels of war, in that vicinity. His lordship had sailed in pursuit of them, so that the next arrivals will probably supply news of a naval action in the Pacific.

Chili.—The Chilian Gazette, received in London to the middle of February, contains a correspondence between the French admiral and the secretary of state for Chili. The former assigns the object of the squadron's appearance in the Pacific to be the extension of hydrographic knowledge, the exercise of the seamen, and the protection of the French commerce, professing the most perfect neutrality, and offering to transmit to his government any communications which the Supreme Director might choose to make. This offer, however, was declined, as the envoy in Europe of the Chilian government was charged to acknowledge the kind expressions conveyed by the French admiral.

In Great Britain the number of persons capable of rising en masse, from fifteen to sixty years of age, are two millions seven hundred and forty four thousand and forty seven. The volunteers of the United Kingdom last March were seven hundred thousand. There are ninety eight thousand marriages yearly. Of sixty eight marriages three only are observed to be without off-spring. Every thirty three years produces a new generation, consequently, there have been one hundred and seventy six generations since the creation of the world. About three hundred and thirty four thousand four hundred die in Great Britain every year, nine hundred and sixty every day, forty every hour, and every three minutes two.

An Indian Chief being asked his opinion of a cask of Madeira wine, presented to him by an officer in the East India Company's service, said he thought it was a juice extracted from woman's tongues and lions' hearts; for after he had drunk a bottle of it, he said, he could talk for ever, and fight the devil.

From a Bermuda Paper, of July 14.

NEW SOURCE OF COMMERCE.

We perceive by W. India papers that vessels from the Gold Coast, Africa, have recently arrived at some of the islands, with cargoes of corn, which, we are informed, cost about 28 cts. per bushel. The quality is described as being in shape similar to the flint corn of the northern states, but of a kernel smaller and whiter.

We are likewise informed a petition has been forwarded to England by the West India planters and merchants, praying that a direct trade may be allowed, in British ships, to land from the Baltic.

By this means the British West Indies, it is said, will obtain their needful supplies of lumber and staves on better terms than they have done lately.

Hullis, July 17.—We regret to observe, that in Bermuda anarchy and confusion continue to prevail, and that the differences which for some time past have existed between the governor and the inhabitants of that colony, have arrived at an extent, which renders an amicable termination highly improbable. In a general order which was recently issued by Sir William Lumley, his excellency alludes to a fracas that had taken place between the mayor of St George and the ordnance storekeeper; and terms the former gentleman and the Editor of the Bermudian, "two most turbulent and seditious characters."

Port Spain, Trinidad, June 2.—The expedition sent out after the Maroon Negroes from San Fernando, we hope will be attended with success, and give a final blow to those interior enemies. It is provoking to reflect, that many of those taken formerly at such a heavy expense, have resorted to the woods again, notwithstanding they were pardoned for their former offences. On this occasion we hope to see examples made of the chiefs, otherwise the spirit of maronage will prevail throughout the remote districts, and become very dangerous to the distant settlements.

Washington, July 30.—The Florida Gazette by Richard W. Edes and Co issued at St. Augustine, (East Florida) on the 14th inst. has come to hand.

A meeting of the citizens had been called for the purpose of forwarding to gen. Jackson a remonstrance against that part of his proclamation which continues the laws and municipal regulations of the province, and entrusts their execution to the Spanish officers.

The president, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the constitution, as it appears, directed that, until otherwise ordered, the Spanish municipal laws shall remain as they are, and the same officers as under the Spanish government shall continue to execute them.

The Columbus, of seventy four guns, arrived at Boston from Gibraltar, commanded by com. Bainbridge, is perhaps the largest ship of the line that ever sailed in the European seas, under the American flag. She is over 2400 tons burthen, according to the usual measurement, and carries 64 guns on her gun decks, and 26 carronades on her quarter deck and fore-castle. Her complement of men is 800.

The Franklin, 74, com. Stewart, is nearly ready for sea at New York. She is bound to the Pacific Ocean.

New mode of admission to a theatre.—On Saturday March 23d, being the last night of the company's performance at the Dublin theatre, a respectable looking female made application to be admitted to the upper boxes for a price less than that usually taken, which being refused by the box keeper, the applicant proposed, that should she be admitted on the terms she offered, she would faithfully promise to look but with one eye during the performance which she said would be equivalent to the reduction of the price, on which terms she was then admitted.

FROM THE CARACAS GAZETTE.

The First General Congress in Columbia.

To all the people and troops both by sea and land of the Republic.

Columbians—Your representatives, assembled in this first general Congress, have the pleasure of announcing to you that you date from this day a new epoch, when your wishes are about to be realized, your sacrifices requited, and the hopes of your future felicity ensured for ever. Your fellow-citizens, to whom you have entrusted the sovereign legislative power, while they duly appreciate the high honor with which you have distinguished them, are in no small degree sensible of the enormous weight of responsibility wherewith they are subjected by the trust you have reposed in their hands.

After eleven years of incalculable calamities and convulsions, which have rent in twain our country, dissevered the bonds of social order, banished the arts of peace to introduce the exercise of arms, and closed the source of public and private wealth, your representatives would have despaired of ever fulfilling the duties of their high trust, were not their confidence placed on the dispositions of a people worthy of being free, and especially on the assistance of that Providence which delights in making man happy. Impressed with these sentiments at the beginning of their task, they forthwith proceeded to the revisal of the fundamental law, which is to fix the destinies of this rising society; and after deep and impartial discussions the representatives of what was once termed captain generalship of Venezuela, and vice-kingdom of New Granada, assembled in a general convention on the 4th of June last, have sanctioned the union of both people in one body of the nation, forming an only republic, under the express clause that its government be popular representative.

This solemn declaration of the general will, proclaimed by your legitimate representatives, offers to your sight, Columbians, a rising republic on an immense tract of land, blessed with the most precious gifts of a beneficent Providence—peopled by men who have preferred death to an ignominious slavery, sanctified with the martyrdom of its sages, and honored with the blood of its heroes. Such is, Columbians, the country which you have won as the reward of your perseverance, your virtues and your sufferings. Such the nation whose existence commended to the auspices of this day, will rapidly advance through the stages of glory and prosperity, unforeseen by human wisdom. By presenting herself strong and respectable to the nations of the world, with whom she is about to form amicable connexions, by crossing the ocean with the rich products of her soil, she will become more and more feared by those who dare to dispute the rights allotted to her by the Sovereign Founder of all societies.

Your representatives, with all the efforts of their knowledge, zeal and patriotism, hasten to dedicate to you the results of such a happy union. A government, whose legislative and executive authorities will be wielded by citizens whom you yourselves will periodically elect; a proper division of the country, for the most speedy administration of justice; individual safety; economy in the disbursements authorized by your representatives; a sacred fulfilment of the engagements contracted with public faith; the Liberty of the Press, which promulgates and ensures the spirit of freedom. Such are, in short, the institutions inseparable from our rising republic, and whose establishment devolves upon the general congress.

And ye, worthy defenders of Columbia, whom numberless perils and keen hardships have but fortified in the inflexible resolution of cementing the liberty of your country on the bases of its independence: ye who, by a linked series of triumphs have blessed it with this day of glory and joyfulness, accept in the name of your fellow citizens all that is most tender—most expressive—the national gratitude. The general Congress of Columbia, as a work of your hands, seizes this opportunity of tendering their most cordial congratulations to all the troops of the republic—to all its brave officers of all ranks—and more so, to those valiant chieftains, whose spirit, wisdom and constancy in the woful periods of expiring liberty, protected with vigorous impulse its holy cause, until consolidating victory by the expulsion of the foe. Congress, amid the effusions of its sentiments, allots a very conspicuous place to the Liberator, who with so much glory, has led you to arms, and whose eminent services and indefatigable perseverance during the course of our contest, have covered his brow with never fading trophies—our eternal acknowledgement.

Soldiers—Follow up your triumphs, until you have forever expelled the remnant of the enemy, who still infest your soil, in order that, restored to your peaceful homes, you may bask in the sweet remembrance of your glories and of the benedictions of a people whom you have rescued from oppression. The Congress beholds as a most peremptory duty, that of providing the means of removing your privations for the present, and for the future, of awarding the recompense due to you by national justice.

And you, people of Columbia, who still groan under the yoke of a government not your own, Congress will not forget you—nay, nothing excites its sentiments of compassion more keenly than your fate. But take courage, and expect your comrades, who, disdaining a quiet life, advance already with victorious wreaths to stretch forth to you the arms of fraternal love, and to bless you with the moment of your incorporation within the bosom of the republic. Co-operate

on your part to accelerate the memorable day, when all the children of Columbia, united with but one spirit, under one pure popular representative government, inviolably attached to the hallowed principles of republicanism which we have published, may be but slaves to the laws, in order to be free.

Given in the Palace of the General Congress of Columbia, in the Villa del Rosario de Cucuta, 6th June, 1821.

FERNANDO PEÑALVER, President.
MIGUEL SANTA MARIA,
FRANCISCO SALTO,
Deputy Secretaries.

JAMAICA.

Aug. 6.—His grace the duke of Manchester, we understand, was considerably affected on his departure from a colony over which he had so many years presided, and where his conduct in the discharge of his high duties, had, at the same time obtained the unqualified approbation of his sovereign, and the gratitude and friendship of all its inhabitants—not only on account of the many benefits conferred upon it by the wisdom, moderation, and impartiality of his government, but from his easiness of access, and the general affability and condescension of his manners. He carries with him the best wishes of all ranks;—for we can say, with strict truth, that no man ever departed from any country more generally or more deservedly esteemed and regretted than the duke of Manchester has done from Jamaica.

Aug. 7.—By the *Perseverencia* we learn, that a small schooner privateer, fitted out at Maracaybo, and commanded by a Frenchman, with about 20 men, with small arms, has been annoying the coasting trade of Cuba, between St. Jago and the ports to leeward, having recently taken three vessels principally loaded with flour, which were afterwards ransomed.

Aug. 9.—By the *Esperanza* (which arrived on Monday evening from Porto Bello), accounts were received from Panama to the 20th ult. respecting the contest in Peru. Intelligence, appears, had been brought by the schooner *Guadaloupe*, in ten days from Payata, (the latter place is about ten days sail from Lima), which we hear is of the utmost importance.

The Chilian commander San Martin, having left behind him a garrison of 900 invalids, embarked at Quacho with 4000 men, who were landed at the Chorillas, situate within two leagues of Lima.

The royalist army immediately attacked the troops of San Martin with great intrepidity, whom they routed with immense slaughter—upwards of 1600 of the Chilian troops having been left dead on the field of battle. San Martin, with the remains of his corps, favored by the approach of night, fled with the utmost precipitation, and escaped on board the vessels, whence they had disembarked. Their destination was unknown, but it was supposed that he had gone back to Chili, so that the cause of the royalists appears now to wear a very favourable aspect in that quarter, and we trust may be the means of reviving the trade of this city, which has been so long interrupted by the previous position of affairs in the Pacific. The governor of Truxillo, the marquis of Torretagle, is stated to have manifested a disposition to put himself on the defensive; a division of troops however had been sent against him from Lima. The captain of a British ship, employed in the whale fishery, which had touched at Payata, shortly before the departure of the *Guadaloupe*, reported that he had spoken a Spanish brig of war, in company with a ship of the line, and a frigate of the same nation, directing their course to the Port of Callao.

The inhabitants of Guayaquil, we hear, have been recently overwhelmed with the greatest affliction and despair, in consequence of the arrival of an expedition from Choco, and the heavy contributions lieved on them by these expeditionary troops.

The *Esperanza*, was boarded on her passage by one of commodore Aury's cruizers, the captain of which indorsed her register in the name of the Republic of Columbia; warning, at the same time, the master of the *Esperanza*, that if he should have any communication with the places occupied by the royalists, the condemnation of the vessel and cargo would be the result.

LONDON, JULY 3.

SPAIN.—The following details relative to this distracted country are communicated in a letter, published by one of the Paris Journals of Friday last:—

Madrid June 15.—We are again in the midst of alarms, the troops are under arms, numerous patrols of cavalry parade the street; the national militia is assembled in its quarters.

In the morning a courier went out from the palace of the king. Doubtless he was watched, for he was arrested going out of the gates. They examined the correspondence with which he was charged, which comprised several letters to Merino, in which some persons engaged that the latter should organize a new movement from the 15th next month, as at that period the Cortes will be dissolved and the counter revolution can be prepared in Madrid and in the provinces. They add, the same intimation had been made to the duke de L'Infantado, who was at Guadalajera with about sixty of the body guards, to extend the movement over Sigüenza, Cuenca, &c.

As soon as the arrest of the courier was known to the authorities measures of precaution were adopted. All the troops took up their arms, and were ready to march wherever they might be ordered. As all had been arranged secretly, the inhabitants were much amazed to see patrols on patrols, every one asked if any thing new had occurred; but no one could answer the question. These imposing measures, however, excited fears, and more was suspected than had actually happened.—Each ran to his house to arm himself, and an immense multitude assembled at the gate De Sol; the agitation continued till afternoon. In the evening the meeting of the club of *La Fontana* was most numerous, and it was then learnt that the king had sent an order to the ministers of the interior to change three ministers and the captain general. The minister refused to counter-sign this order; objecting, first his responsibility; secondly, that this change seemed ill-timed, at the moment of closing the sittings of the Cortes; and thirdly, that there appeared no plausible motive for such a determination.

It is rumoured that the ministers whose dismissal was demanded by the king were, the minister of war, the colonial minister, and the minister of justice. Several individuals are said to have been arrested this night.

They say also that the body guards were about to unite when the king passed, to carry him off without much resistance, and to place him at the head of the party.

The colonel of the militia of Murcia, a famous patriot, was assassinated in the evening of the 9th June, and after that they write on the 12th, that the murder was considered to be the signal for an counter-revolution, which hitherto has been prevented by the vigour and activity of some of the authorities."

JULY 4.

DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

St. Helena, May 7.—Bonaparte died on Saturday the 5th, at six P. M. after an illness of six weeks; the last fortnight only considered dangerous. The body has been opened and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration.

He has been lying in state since yesterday afternoon, the admiral, governor, and heads of departments having first seen the body."

During the first four weeks of his illness it did not assume any very dangerous appearance, though he appeared himself to be conscious that it would terminate fatally. During the last fortnight it was evident to all the medical attendants that he could not recover. It is said that he gave directions about his affairs and papers till five or six hours before he died, having retained his senses till that period. He said he wished to be opened, in order that his son might be informed of the nature of his disease. The body was opened by his own surgeon. We believe that he left a will, which, with his other papers, have been, or will of course be, transmitted to this country.

The dispatches were brought by capt. Crokat of the 20th regiment. They were immediately communicated to all the ministers, and to the ambassadors, by whom couriers are understood to have been dispatched to their different courts.

JULY 7.

Jucca, June 17.—News from Malta, dated the 24th of May, which was received in Leghorn on the 10th of June, states, that 11,000 English troops have arrived in that island, to reinforce the garrisons of the Ionian Islands.

LIMA.—This city is the capital of Peru, in South America. It was founded in 1535, by Francis Pizarro, and is situate in a delightful and spacious valley. Its situation is one of the most advantageous that can be conceived, for being in the centre of the valley, it commands the whole of it. It is the see of an archbishop, and is divided into five parishes. The convents are very numerous. All the churches, both conventual and parochial, and also the chapels, are large, constructed partly of stone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value. The riches and pomp of this city especially on solemn festivals, are astonishing. The alters, from their very bases to the borders of the paintings, are covered with massive silver, wrought into various kinds of ornaments.—The walls also of the churches are hung with velvet, or tapestry of equal value, adorned with gold and silver fringes, all of which, in England, are remarkably dear; and on these are splendid pieces of plate, in various figures. If the eye be directed from the pillars, walls, and ceiling, to the lower part of the church, it is equally dazzled with glittering objects, presenting themselves on all sides, among which are candlesticks of massive silver, six or seven feet high, placed in two rows along the nave of the church; embossed tables of the same metal, supporting smaller candlesticks; and in the intervals between them, pedestals on which stand the statues of angels. In fine the whole church is covered with plate, or something equal to it in value; so that divine service in these churches is performed with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined; and the ornaments, even on common days, with regard to their quantity and richness, exceed those which many cities of Europe pride themselves with displaying on the most extraordinary occasions.

August 31, 1821.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

AN ELEGANT BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls and Ques complete; which will be sold at a reasonable price for cash. For particulars apply to the Editor of this paper.